

(Mr. MILLER of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAPPAS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAPPAS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### ENFORCING SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 1992

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROGAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, the United States has a two-centuries old tradition as the standard bearer of freedom, democracy and the promotion of human rights abroad. When the liberty of men and the expression of their ideals have been threatened, our Nation has waged political, economic and military battles against the oppression. We in Congress must be mindful of this obligation and continue to enforce the Freedom Support Act of 1992.

For 9 years, the government of Azerbaijan has enforced a cruel and inhuman blockade of Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh. This embargo is still in effect today. As a result of the economic choke-hold, a bipartisan group of legislators included a provision to the Freedom Support Act known as section 907. This clause prohibits U.S. aid to Azerbaijan until its government takes steps to lift the blockade.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the House will consider the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. This measure includes language that will repeal section 907, thereby lifting U.S. sanctions against those who chose to block the free market expression and expansion of other nations. I urge my colleagues to reconsider striking this important provision.

We in Congress have an obligation to the Constitution and to our own conscience. We must do our duty to promote the cause of democracy, while sending the message that human rights violations and actions that compromise the expansion of democracy simply will not be tolerated.

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#### PRINCIPLED LEADERSHIP IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Under a previous order of the

House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few minutes tonight to offer my perspective on the importance of principled leadership in America today.

It is always helpful to reflect on lessons learned from the rich history of our country. We have thrived as Americans because of the principles upon which our Nation was founded: truth and justice, freedom and responsibility. These principles are sacred. They are inspired and they represent eternal significance.

Truth has always been the cornerstone of a civilized Nation. Justice and the rule of law are essential for those who want to live together in peace. And freedom, of course, depends upon personal responsibility. If we really think about it, this is what America is all about and we are nothing without it.

If we do not stand for truth, then by our silence we condone lies. If we do not stand for justice, then by our silence we condone injustice.

The struggle to preserve these American ideals has taken place on battlefields around the world and it is a struggle that takes place each and every day in America in our homes, in our workplaces, and in our courts.

Parents do their best to teach their children to be honest and trustworthy. Moral behavior is important to parents across America. This does not mean that we are perfect. It does mean we want our children to grow up with a sense of how important the truth is and how damaging immoral behavior can be, how damaging it can be to our children and to others.

Truth and justice are also very important in the American workplace. Relationships between men and women in the workplace have become more and more complicated. Sexual relations between supervisors and employees, which in times past might have remained secret, today have become more public. Why? Because there are times when these relationships impact justice and fairness in the workplace.

If a workplace sexual relationship results in a promotion or a demotion, or involves using peers or subordinates to facilitate, conceal, or lie about a relationship, it is no longer a private matter. It involves basic justice and fairness in the workplace. Which leads me to one of the key battlefields for truth and justice in America: That is the courts.

Lying under oath is a serious crime, so serious that it is a felony under Federal law. Since Bill Clinton became President in 1993, 323 Americans have been sentenced to prison in United States District Court for committing perjury. These 323 Americans have been sentenced to an average of 2½ years in Federal prison.

Why is lying treated so severely under Federal law? Because justice is

at stake. We want our citizens to respect the law and not trivialize it. Honesty is so important, it simply cannot be brushed aside. Without honesty and trust, the whole system begins to break down.

Mr. Speaker, in the past several weeks I have heard over and over again from some people that we should simply forgive bad behavior and get on with the business of the country. The truth is, when some people say we should forgive bad behavior, they are really asking us to tolerate bad behavior. There is a world of difference between the two. Forgive? Yes. Tolerate? No.

There are those who are hoping that the things we are going through today will make us stronger. But to claim that somehow this is good for America is just plain wrong. Can we learn from this situation? Yes. But the cause of the damage cannot be relied upon to lead us through the healing process.

The time has come for President Clinton to resign. If he is unwilling to do so, there is a constitutional process to address the matter at hand. I have every confidence that my colleagues and I can and will work to ensure that respect for truth and justice will ultimately prevail.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SOUDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING REVISIONS TO THE ALLOCATION FOR THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 2 OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 477

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD adjustments to the 302(a) allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations, pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 477, of \$3,713,000,000 in additional new budget authority and \$21,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1999.

As reported by the House Committee on Appropriations, H.R. 4569, a bill making appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1999, provides \$3,361,000,000 in budget authority and \$0 in outlays for the international Monetary Fund and \$352,000,000 in budget authority and \$21,000,000 in outlays for arrearages for international organizations.

These adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and shall take effect upon final enactment.

Questions may be directed to Art Sauer or Jim Bates at x6-7270.